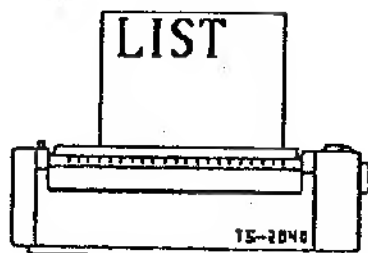


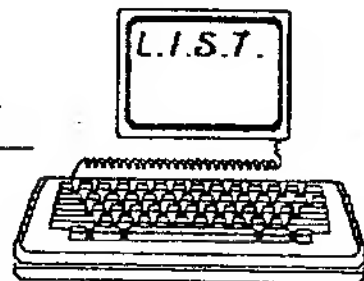
L.I.S.T.ing Newsletter

The newsletter of the Long Island Sinclair Timex group.

*** Incorporating NYTSE ***



Issue: April 1989
MONTH YEAR



NEXT MEETING "MAY 21 1989"

L.I.S.T. membership for one year is \$15.00. Library tapes are available. Write to the below address for further information.

L.I.S.T.
5 Peri Lane
Valley Stream, NY 11581

TO:

Upper right hand corner
of MAILING LABEL has
date of your last issue.

FIRST CLASS MAIL
DATED MEETING NOTICE

LIST OFFICERS

PRES. HARVEY RAIT
TRES. ROBERT MOLLOY
REC. SEC. STEVE KAYE
EDITOR. FRED STERN
LIBR. TOM SKAPINSKI

PLEASE SEND INQUIRIES TO:
LIST
MR. HARVEY RAIT
5 PERI LANE
VALLEY STREAM, N.Y. 11581

PLEASE SEND SUBMISSIONS TO:
LIST
MR. FRED STERN
214 ROBERT ST.
HOLBROOK, N.Y. 11741

COMING EVENTS:

MAY 3-7, 1989 CATS COMPUFEST
MAY 21, 1989 LIST MEETING
MAY 22, 1989 NYTSE MEETING

MEETING MINUTES
APRIL 9, 1989

THE MEETING STARTED AT 2.45PM

FRED VISITED PAUL DONNELLY
AND PICKED-UP COPIES OF EARLY
EDITIONS OF LISTING FOR THE
LIBRARY.

WE HAVE A MEMBER WHO IS
INTERESTED IN BUYING THE AERCO
INTERFACE, DISC DRIVE AND
POWER SUPPLY.

BOB MOLLOY REPORTED THAT THE
CLUB IS FINANCIALLY SOUND.

LIST MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IS STILL
ON, FRED WILL CONTACT NEWSPAPERS
AND ADVERTISE THE NEXT MEETING
DATE.

IF YOU HAVE AN INTERESTING
ARTICLE ON THE TS2068, OR QL
SEND THEM TO FRED STERN AT THE
ABOVE ADDRESS FOR PUBLICATION
IN LISTING.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT TIME DESIGN
HAS BEEN LATE DO TO UNFORTUNATE
FAMILY PROBLEMS SUFFERED BY THE
PUBLISHER, BUT HE IS TRYING TO
GET THE NEXT ISSUE OUT ON
SCHEDULE.

THE CLUB WAS TREATED TO A
DEMONSTRATION OF THE
IBM EMULATOR FOR THE QL.
THE DEMONSTRATION SHOWED HOW
THE EMULATOR WITH COMPANION
SOFTWARE, (LIGHTNING AND
SOLUTION) EXECUTED IBM PROGRAMS.
AS THE DEMONSTRATION TOOK PLACE,
STONEY EXPLAINED THE OPERATIONS
IN PROGRESS.
STONEY AGREED TO WRITE AN IN
DEPTH REVIEW ABOUT THE EMULATOR
FOR LISTING, TO BE PUBLISHED IN
A FUTURE ISSUE.

NEW MEMBERS

DON AND ELEANOR LAMEN,
WELCOME TO LIST

PROGRAM TAPE NEWS

THANKS TO PAUL DONNELLY, COPIES
OF LIST TAPES NO. 1 AND 2 HAVE
BEEN OBTAINED.
THESE TAPES HAVE PROGRAMS FOR
THE TS1000.
FROM THESE TAPES, NEW MASTERS
WILL BE MADE FOR DUPLICATION.
FRED STERN AND STEVE KAYE ARE
WORKING ON LIST TAPE 1000-3.
HOPEFULLY, AFTER THE SUMMER,
LIST WILL HAVE (3) TS1000
PROGRAM TAPES TO SELL.

THE QL MICROCASSETTES ARE IN.
THEY ARE SOLD AS A PACKAGE OF
FOUR (4) IN A WALLET STYLE
HOLDER FOR \$10.00. SEE HARVEY
BEFORE OR AFTER THE MEETING.

CLASSIFIEDS

THIS CLASSIFIED SECTION IS
AVAILABLE TO ALL LIST MEMBERS
FREE OF CHARGE.
THE ONLY RESTRICTION IS THAT
IT IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE
SEEKING, SELLING OR SWAPPING
OF SINCLAIR, TIMEX OR MICROACE
COMPUTER EQUIPMENT, PERIPHERALS
AND SOFTWARE.
LISTING, LIST, AND ITS OFFICERS
DO NOT ENDORSE, WARRANTY, OR
GUARANTEE ANY OF THE ITEMS
LISTED IN THIS CLASSIFIED
SECTION

A FINAL WORD

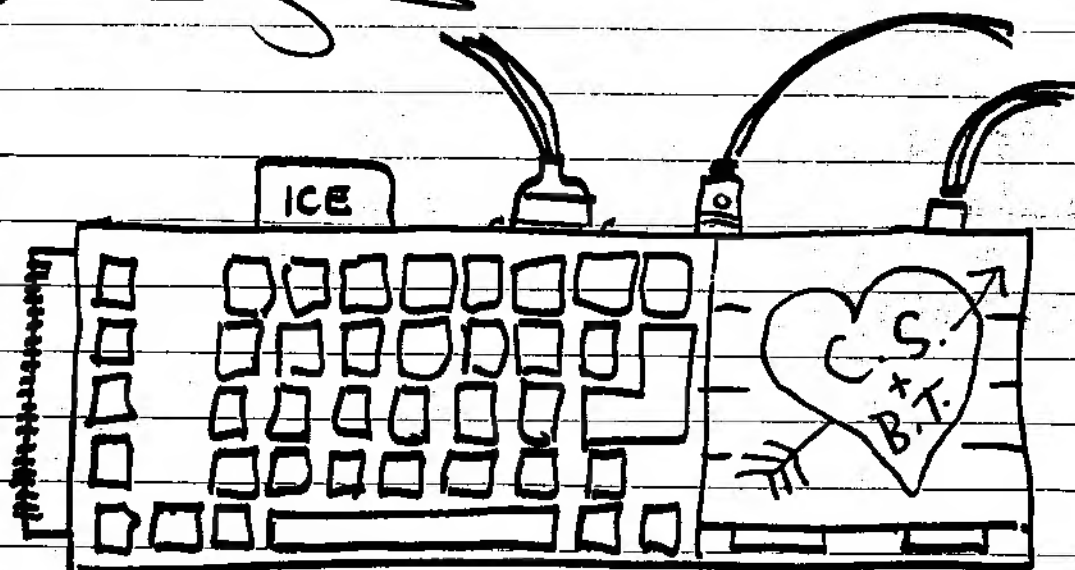
MY NAME IS FRED STERN, AND I AM
THE EDITOR OF THIS EDITION OF
LISTING.
CONDOLANCES ARE EXTENDED TO OUR
PRESIDENT HARVEY RAIT ON THE
PASSING OF HIS SISTER.
I WOULD LIKE TO THANK JOHN
PAZMINO AND MYLES COHEN FOR
CONTRIBUTING TO THIS MONTHS
NEWSLETTER.
FINALLY, SPECIAL THANKS TO
STONEY MC MURRAY AND CREW FOR
THEIR WORK AND EFFORT IN
DEMONSTRATING THE IBM EMULATOR.

25.II.89

Fred,

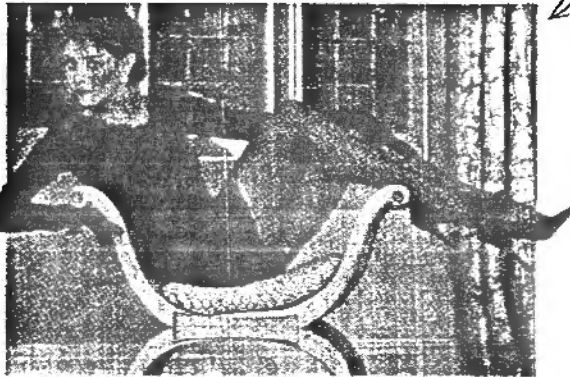
A LIST exclusive

John Ramino

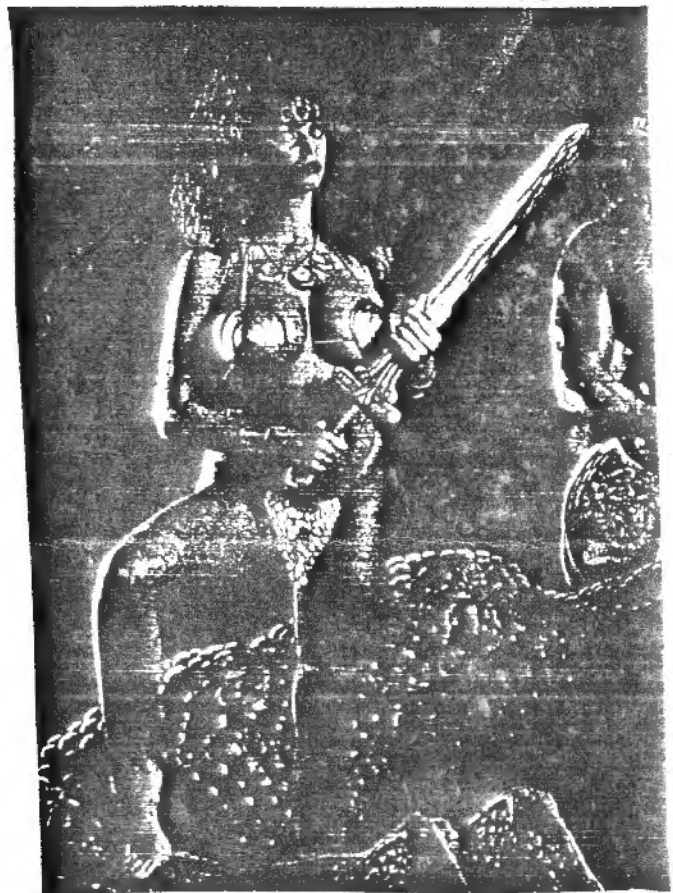


Uncle Clive is fixing to get hitched. Thru LIST's spying, we bring you not one, but two, sneak pre-view pix of the future Lady Sinclair!!

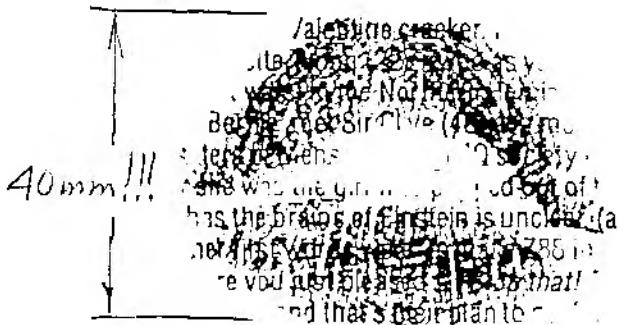
Here she is in civvies. f



And here she is in her on-the-town togs. f



We even got an other LIST exclusive - the good lady's KISSMARK f



twenty-two! XXIII

More specs: the lady is Ms Bernadette Twan, age 22. She loves to dress up to go out on the town (see above right snapshot). She's in Mensa; as you can see (above right snapshot) she got brains where it counts!!! Date of wedding is June of 1989. Her comment to LIST: "Is that a Z88 in your pocket, or are you pleased to see me."

OF TIMEX AND THE APPLE

By Myles Cohen

One of the benefits (as well as one of the disadvantages) of being disabled is that I don't get around very much. The benefit that accrues from this is that I am usually home for most of my telephone calls. I enjoy talking on the phone. The house doesn't have to be clean, I don't have to dress, and it is usually more interesting than TV. A case in point is a phone call that came in from Doug MacDonald, one of our NYTSE. That last sentence looks strange but is correct. I'll quote part of it for you.

MYLES: What do you mean by being busy?

DOUG: Nothing really. I'm just trying to burn two different candles. One's a Timex and the other's an Apple.

M: I'm curious about that. I've never had any experience with an Apple but I would think that from its price that it is a better computer. Why, if you have an Apple, would you stick with Timex as well? How did you start with Timex?

D: I backed into it. I was fascinated with the concept of the tiny, tiny little computer once upon a time. It's eminently portable and as long as there's an electrical outlet or some other means of power available, you can do an awful lot with the Timex 1000. I have very little interest in the 2068 frankly, but the "door-stop" did have a certain peculiar kind of appeal to me in the fashion that the Model T Ford did early on. It's kind of a bare bones thing but what impressed me was the operating system. It has kind of an editor in its function that lets you do an interesting bunch of moves and inserts and other things that made me think: Wow, this little piece of junk is incredible! I don't know, I guess I like it because it's such a rarified beast and not too many people get excited about it. I found that it produces an interesting level of computer involvement which you're not going to find with people who dicker about with IBM PC's or Kaypros or some other "more serious" computers. It's a very approachable little device.

M: If you felt that way about Timex, why didn't you get a 2068, the next step up?

D: The 1000 was as far as I wanted to commit myself. To go another 200 dollars or so for a 2068 I felt was just a bit much.

M: I would have supposed that getting a Timex computer would be like an introduction to the simple stuff, and now that you have an Apple, you've graduated to better things. Why are you still involved with Timex?

D: You can do a lot with the Timex. It's a challenge. Also I find the Timex group (NYTSE) more diverse than the Apple bunch. The Apple computer club that I also belong to has a lot of very self-satisfied people who plug two, three, five hundred dollar cards into their computers with aplomb and...and...

M: ...You like our "pioneering" spirit?

D: That's not a bad way to put it. When I first got involved with computers early on, years ago, I was playing around with single board stuff. As a joke my brother bought me an RCA unit based on the 1802 microprocessor and a teeny teeny bit of memory, like 4K mabe...I think there was 1K of memory on board...or 1/2K...or whatever...and I was fascinated with the whole notion of how you could interface with these single board units to...as controller assemblies...you can operate lights...or much more sophisticated systems with them...and the whole sense of how to do this kind of stuff...

M: You mean it's open-ended, so-to-speak.

D: It's limited by your creative ability. It's not just a plug-and-go thing like the BSR 10X unit...and you can link such a unit up to take samplings and hourly rates of outdoor temperatures, say, or wind speed, or whatever you want to. So you can use it as a data collecting device or as a controlling device, or any number of things. I've taken some courses in kind of primitive stuff at the School of Continuing Ed just for kicks, and I found that they were teaching a course- How To Use Your Apple Computer. I thought that this is what I need. I was fussing around trying to learn how to use this machine, I knew why I bought it and I wanted to optimize my involvement with it.

I had tried to learn from other Apple users but I found a lot of very bored people out there who weren't much use. So I said, Great! I'll take this course. Unfortunately they'd hired to teach the course this lady who worked for Apple Computers. She wasn't exactly disinterested but as she began to present stuff, she would promise that next week we would learn about such and such...and that didn't materialize. We kept getting sales pitches. I got tired of these sales pitches and said- Look, What about these engineering problems? What about this memory allocation? How do you handle bank switching? She said- You must be an engineer and I said- I'm not, I happen to be a scientist and my interests are what can I do with the Apple?

What is good and appropriate software? She told me that maybe I should join a users group. She mentioned the name of the Big Apple Users Group. Now previous to this I'd spoken to a guy who was Secretary of this group and he told me to forget it, that it was a disaster and that they weren't doing anything anymore. I joined anyway.

M: How did you get involved with NYTSE?

D: I read something in the Times a couple of years ago- if your computer is obsolete, there are still groups in which to function. As a result I called Zebra and found out about the next meeting at Bramson-Ort. I went out of curiosity and I thought- Hey! this is interesting. These guys are fooling around on a very primitive, simple, let's-scratch-it-together level, playing with chips and proto boards and things and it was just good fun.

M: What about the Apple group? Don't they do things like that?

D: The Apple Group? They're buying into big sub-systems that they plug in and play with and huge piles of software and all

this other stuff-- which is great, don't get me wrong but...

M: ...You mean that they sort of don't appreciate the possibilities of scratching on their own?

D: Maybe years ago when the Apple II was first introduced in '78 or '79. The Big Apple Users Group became a rather large organization with a lot of inventors and a lot of people playing around, making their own joysticks, building their own memory cards...the first Apples came out with only 4K of memory. And then it was a big deal that the Apple II had 16K and if you wanted to put out the additional bucks for 48K you could, and Wow! it was hot stuff. Today the Apple II-E comes with 64K and you can plug in up to 128K straight off. Or you can go to 3 Megabytes of memory in these darn things-- of course you'd need a wind tunnel to keep the things cool.

M: How has that changed the club members?

D: Take last night. We had a meeting of maybe 50 people. This organization used to have meetings of over 300 people that filled up an auditorium at NYU. But 50 people is a little handful of hangers on who sort of know their stuff but there was so little enthusiasm last night for whatever was being discussed that I really kicked myself for having wasted a good evening.

M: Fifty people. I don't think we've ever had even that many at one of our meetings. For us that would be a huge crowd.

D: Yes but you guys have more enthusiasm in your group than in most organizations. I frankly enjoy the NYTSE meetings more than I have the Apple computer group meetings because there's a different kind of involvement. There's an equal which has set in in the Apple group and the thing is kind of shrinking in on itself sadly. They seem to be tired. They're no longer involved as innovators and when you are not an innovator, it's no longer fun. But in the NYTSE group it is fun. You can tell just by looking at the respective individuals in your group. The enthusiasm and interest is just so obvious.

M: You know I think that this has been a fascinating conversation and I feel that it would make a good article for the newsletter. Would you mind very much if I did that?

D: Not at all- whatever you'd like. I'm glad I gave you some kind of a story here. I look forward to seeing you at the next meeting.

Well, there you have it. I rather imagine that each of us has a few interesting anecdotes and frustrations about our computers that would make a good article. Would you like to see more of this kind of "human interest" stuff or shall we stick to the standard stuff like yet another Towers of Hanoi or another cassette labeling program. Let me know. In the meantime I would like to thank Doug and tell him that he makes me glad that I am one of the NYTSE. That last sentence looks wrong but is definitely not. More...later.

Dear Timex/Sinclair User:

15 Jan 89


The Timex/Sinclair Public Domain Library is being replaced by the Sinclair North American Users Group (SNUG) Library. After talking with Mel Nathanson and Pete Fischer of SNUG I have agreed to be a T/S 1000 librarian of the SNUG library. This will be a benefit to you the user in many ways. SNUG promises to be a very exciting group that is intended to supplement instead of replace local user groups. By merging the T/SPDL into SNUG Tony and I will be working with other librarians to you the best collection of public domain programs anywhere in the US and Canada. By working with the other SNUG librarians we will be able to offer programs in just about all possible formats for the 1000, 2068, Spectrum, QL CP/M and maybe even the Z88. The SNUG libraries are still in the process of being organized, an announcement will be made when they are ready. Tony and I have completed creating two 60 min tapes for the 2068. I will take orders for these and the five tapes for the 1000 until the 24th of Feb 89. The price is \$4.00 for each tape. Please make checks payable to Tim Ward. A list of programs available from the T/SPDL is included with this letter. After the 24th please contact the SNUG library C/O Mel Nathanson.

For more information about SNUG please contact:

Mel Nathanson
7515 Arbordale Dr.
Port Richey, FL 34668
(813)863-5552

Thank you for your support and interest in a Timex/Sinclair Public Domain Library.

Sincerely,


Tim L. Ward


2-20-89

DEAR MR. STERN;

SORRY FOR THE DELAY I WAS OUT OF TOWN FOR A FEW WEEKS.
THE ABOVE DEADLINE HAS BEEN CHANGED TO 30 MARCH 89, ALSO
CHECKS NEED TO BE SENT TO AND MADE PAYABLE TO

Anthony Willing
P.O. Box 199
Vashon, WA 98070

YOU HAVE OUR PERMISSION TO PRINT THIS IN YOUR NEWSLETTER

Sincerely


P.8

From Steve Kaye: 9 April 1989

Educational Satellite Videoconference Series

Two one-hour videoconferences for elementary and secondary school faculties remain in the 1988-89 series:

- Future Exploration, January 24, 1989
- Technology and Your Classroom, March 21, 1989

These videoconferences continue the series theme, Advanced Technologies. Each will be delivered via satellite featuring program briefings by NASA project personnel and educational activities presented by specialists in aerospace education.

- Publications and other materials for teacher-participants
- Toll-free telephone interaction with speakers
- Current presentations from NASA project personnel
- No cost
- Opportunity for staff development
- Videotaping for later staff development use is encouraged.

School Requirements

- C-band satellite receiving antenna tuned to Westar IV (997) (or alternative arrangements to receive the satellite signal)
- Teacher release time
- Long distance phone line for interaction (optional)

Registration/Receiving

Schools and other educational service units are encouraged to register as a receiving site. Registration ensures that announcements and publications are received at the school. Videoconferences are most successful when sponsored by a school with a site coordinator to make local arrangements, greet participants, distribute materials, and, where possible, arrange for "wrap-around" conferences and related activities.

Time:

Eastern - 2:30 - 3:30 p.m.
Central - 1:30 - 2:30 p.m.
Mountain - 12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Pacific - 11:30 - 12:30 p.m.

To register, write to:
Aerospace Education
Services Project
Oklahoma State University
300 North Cordell
Stillwater, OK 74078-0422

NASA Spacelink

NASA Spacelink is a collection of NASA information and educational materials stored on a computer at the Marshall Space Flight center (MSFC) in Huntsville, Alabama. The system, which may be accessed over regular telephone lines, is designed to communicate with a wide variety of computers and modems, especially those most commonly found in classrooms and homes. NASA Spacelink is free, but you'll owe your telephone company for long distance calls.

NASA Spacelink is provided by the NASA Educational Affairs Division and operated by the Public Services and Education Branch of the MSFC Public Affairs Office. System software was developed and donated to NASA by the Data General Corporation. The system has a main memory of 14 megabytes (14 million characters), disk storage space for 768 megabytes, and can communicate with 8 callers simultaneously at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud.

What's in the System

NASA Spacelink Main Menu:

1. Log Off NASA Spacelink:
Use when leaving the system.
Contains procedure for entering a message to NASA.
2. NASA Spacelink Overview:
A review of the introduction to NASA Spacelink, an explanation of XMODEM, and a procedure for revising the address information provided at initial log on.
3. Current NASA News:
Dated information subject to daily change. Topics include listings of NASA educational workshops for teachers, news releases, Shuttle status reports, copies of recent speeches by NASA managers, TV schedules, the Shuttle manifest, and current Shuttle flight activities.
4. Aeronautics:
Information on current and past NASA research in aeronautics, including documents on the National Aero-Space Plane, aircraft propulsion, wind tunnels, and aircraft design.

5. **Space Exploration: Before the Shuttle:** Historical information on the U. S. Space Program, including documents on the Mercury, Gemini, Apollo, and Skylab programs, as well as information on planetary probes, satellites, and other unmanned missions of the 50s, 60s, and 70s.
 6. **Space Exploration: The Shuttle and Beyond:** comprehensive material on the Space Shuttle and Shuttle payloads, as well as current information on topics such as Space Station *Freedom*, astronauts, planetary probes, space observatories, and satellites. Generally, this area contains material on aerospace research in the 80s and beyond.
 7. **NASA and Its Centers:** Overviews of the responsibilities and resources of all NASA research centers and other installations.
 8. **NASA Educational Services:** A listing of all the major NASA educational programs. Subjects include the Aerospace Education Services Project, Urban Community Enrichment Program, Summer High School Apprenticeship Research Program, Space Science Student Involvement Program, teacher workshops, Educators Mailing List, Telelectures, Teacher Resource Centers, science fair support.
 9. **Classroom Materials:** A variety of information useful in the classroom, including space science lesson plans and activities (all grade levels and many subjects), astronomy information, film/video list, computer programs, career information, computer graphics, and a source list for pictures, posters, and other educational materials.
 10. **Space Program Spinoffs:** Reports on the many ways in which space program research has been adapted to benefit industry and the public.
- How to Sign On**
Use the instructions that came with your modem and communications software when calling NASA Spacelink. The computer access number is 205-895-0028 and the data format is 8 data bits, no parity, and 1 stop bit. Your computer may send carriage returns or line feeds, but not both.
- When your computer connects with NASA Spacelink, a welcome screen will appear with instructions for logging onto the system. When you press Return, NASA Spacelink will ask first for a Username, and then a Password. To log on as a first-time caller, you must enter the Username NEWUSER and the Password NEWUSER, after which you will be asked to enter the number of lines your computer will display at one time (usually 24). NASA Spacelink will pause each time this number of lines is displayed, to allow time for reading. To continue after a pause, press

Return. Any time you type a response to the system, enter the response by pressing Return.

As a first-time caller, you will receive an introduction to NASA Spacelink and you will be asked to provide some background information, including your name and address. NASA will need this information should you request material to be sent by mail. The information will also be helpful in planning future development of NASA Spacelink.

Most important, you will be asked to assign yourself a personal Username and Password to be used for future calls.

After the introduction, the NASA Spacelink Main Menu will be displayed. Type the number of a menu item, and press your computer's Return key. You will find one or more submenus under each item in the main menu.

Choose menu items until you reach the desired document. For example, if you want to plan a 6th-grade lesson around food for astronauts, choose item 9 from the Main Menu (Materials for Classroom Use). From the next menu choose item 2 (Living in Space Activities, Grades 1-6). From the next menu choose item 2 (Food Lesson Plans). Your final menu choice will be item 6 (Grades 4-6), a document containing suggested activities for sixth-grade students. Before NASA Spacelink sends most documents, you'll be asked to choose a method for receiving them (View or XMODEM). To view a document on your computer, just press the Return key.

There are two methods for saving NASA Spacelink information. Virtually any communications software will allow you to capture NASA Spacelink documents as they are displayed on your screen. You may save the information on a disk or send it to your printer. The other method is to use XMODEM, a public domain file transfer protocol.

XMODEM allows information to be transferred from one computer to another with an enhanced degree of accuracy. To take advantage of this feature, your communications software must support XMODEM. Computer programs and graphics may be downloaded from NASA Spacelink only by using the XMODEM checksum protocol; so for these documents you'll not be given the view option.

To perform an XMODEM transfer, first go to the desired NASA

Spacelink document. When you are asked to choose between View and XMODEM, enter X. NASA Spacelink will give you the size of the file in 128-byte blocks, and wait for you to activate the XMODEM option in your software. Then, your computer will signal NASA Spacelink to begin the transfer, and you will be notified as each block is received. When the transfer is complete, a NASA Spacelink menu will reappear.

NASA Spacelink Control Keys

Key	Response
C	Continuous Scrolling
S	Stop Viewing Document
Control/S	Pause
Control/Q	Cancel
Control/S	

Note: At lower baud rates, NASA Spacelink will respond slowly to "S" and "Control/S."

Computer Access
Number:
205-895-0028
Data Format 8-NONE-1

How to Talk to NASA

NASA Spacelink isn't just a machine. It's maintained by NASA people who would like to hear from you if you have questions, comments or suggestions. If you are an educator, you may use the system to communicate directly with NASA education specialists who can provide further assistance.

When you log off NASA Spacelink using Option 1 from the Main Menu, you will be asked if you wish to leave a message for NASA. You may enter as many as 15 lines to be read by the NASA Spacelink System Administrator. To end your message, enter a blank line. The System Administrator reads messages each weekday morning and will respond to you through regular mail or with a note, which will appear the next time you log on.

The following NASA organizations provide information for NASA Spacelink:

NASA Headquarters
Washington, DC

Ames Research Center
Mountain View, California

Goddard Space
Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
Pasadena, California

Johnson Space Center
Houston, Texas

Kennedy Space Center
Florida

Langley Research Center
Hampton, Virginia

Lewis Research Center
Cleveland, Ohio

Marshall Space
Flight Center
Huntsville, Alabama

Stennis Space Center
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi

NASA Space Link

An Electronic Information
System For Educators